

Sequatchee Valley News.

PUBLISHED AT
Sequatchee, Marion County, Tenn.
EVERY THURSDAY.

NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months.....1.00
Three Months......50
IN ADVANCE.

All Subscriptions Stopped on Expiration
Entered at the postoffice at Sequatchee, Tennessee, as second class matter.

THURSDAY, July 29, 1920

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Following are the fees for announcement to state and county officers:
Representative.....\$15.00
Senator.....15.00
Sheriff.....10.00
Trustee.....10.00
Tax Assessor.....10.00
Constable.....5.00
Payable one-half in advance, balance if nominated.

We are authorized to announce WALTER E. MOYERS as a candidate for Representative for the counties of Marion and Franklin in the next General Assembly, subject to the will of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce WALTER LOVE, of South Pittsburg, as candidate for Trustee of Marion County, subject to the will of the voters in election Aug. 5, 1920.

We are authorized to announce S. L. ROGERS as candidate for re-election as Trustee of Marion County, subject to the will of the people, Republican nominee. Election Thursday, Aug. 5, 1920.

We are authorized to announce J. W. BROWN as candidate for Tax Assessor of Marion County, subject to the will of the voters in election Thursday, August 5.

We are authorized to announce G. W. COPPINGER, the republican nominee, as candidate for re-election as sheriff of Marion county, subject to the will of the voters in election, August 5, 1920.

We are authorized to announce JOHN CONDRA as a candidate for sheriff of Marion County, subject to the will of the voters in election August 5, 1920.

We are authorized to announce U. G. B. FERGUSON as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Marion county, subject to the will of the people in election, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1920.

We are authorized to announce ARCH A. BILLINGSLEY as a candidate for Tax Assessor, subject to the will of the voters in Election, Thursday, August 5, 1920.

TENNESSEAN CRITICIZES.

Speaking of Senator Harding, the Nashville Tennessean says: "He is an advocate of a small army. He would have America got its way alone and unarmed. He would have no American soldiers on foreign soil."

That's just one of the points of the November election which the people will settle. Just as there are no British, French or German troops on American soil, so Americans, real Americans, say they do not want American troops on foreign soil. The idea is wrong and the Tennessean knows it. Suppose England was to adopt the same idea, and quarter troops in Tennessee? Would it not be a peculiar policy? Yet this is just the bottom of the democratic argument that we must police the world. We have reds and undesirables in this country, we regret to say, even Irish in great numbers eager to get their country from beneath the rule of England, and that government could well demand that it be permitted to quarter troops on this side to hold these elements down, and having our own troops scattered over foreign lands could we refuse. Then indeed we would have to make America a big camp and turn one-half of the citizens into soldiers and the other half into slaves to support them. A small army as a nucleus with good equipment for defense is the best policy, for Americans can fight in defense of their country as no other people.

Col. Crabtree dubs the Robert's Tax Law the "Farm Tax Law." Lots of people must inevitably have already arrived at this conclusion, and will appreciate it. It hits everybody except the bondholder, and the "sliding scale" helps the wealthy citizen or corporation. The little fellow as usual gets stamped on.

Reports from the various counties regarding the operations of the Robert's tax law are not reassuring.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT.

But Harding calls for a greater faith and a more implicit trust in his followers. He rejects the league, but he furnishes no substitute. On this point he says: "I would hope fully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship." Nashville Tennessean.

Will the Tennessean just tell us what in its opinion would be a substitute. What has been the understanding in the past? It has, we believe, after the unpleasantness of sundry occasions, been based with christian nations on christian principles, and on what else could an understanding among nations be based? When nations, or rather, the ambitious men who rule them, get that idea—Christianity—into their noddles, then there will be no more war, but as long as selfishness and greed dominates, the devil will have a firm grip on things, such as he has had for the past four years. Harding does not say he will force the nations of the earth into a new relationship, as is implied by the league of nations with its decree that military assistance shall be furnished, but he does say he will "hopefully approach" them. This is exactly how a Christian approaches a man in error of ways or a man with whom he wishes to deal, he hopefully approaches him, proposing an understanding that will make him a willing participant in a new relationship. If he fails, he quits the job, not having recourse to a club, in sorrow that he cannot deal with the man. If Harding cannot be understood, is he more so than the Delphic oracle that sits at Washington and prating of peace, deluges us with war?

Men who were unwise enough to assume the duties of tax assessors this year are receiving wholesale exhortation now all over the State of Tennessee. The truth is the blame should be placed on the Roberts tax inflation law which assessors were bound to carry out. We would rather maul rails than be an assessor under such a law as that, and, if it remains on the statute book, there will be a fiercer howl when prices, and values with them, begin to drop.

It is folly to close our eyes to outstanding facts. Humanity is restive, much of the world is in revolution, the agents of discord and destruction have wrought their tragedy in pathetic Russia, have lighted their torches among other peoples, and hope to see America as a part of the great Red conflagration. Ours is the temple of liberty under the law, and it is ours to call the Sons of Opportunity to its defense. America must not only save herself, but ours must be the appealing voice to sober the world.—Warren G. Harding.

Parley P. Christensen, candidate for president of the Farmer-Labor Party, says that Senator Harding is boxing at a ghost when he criticizes the league of nations. Why parley about it at all, Mr. Christensen? Unfortunately the Democratic donkey is braying loudly that it is an issue, and as all the brain of the country is supposed to be centered at Washington why not allow Senator Harding to fight the ghost to his own satisfaction and that of millions of voters who will forever settle its inquietude in November.

If any candidate, democrat or republican, in election or primary, bears the taint of liquor about him, you cannot conscientiously support him.

Next Thursday tells the story of whether the democrats of Tennessee want the Robert's Farm Tax Law or not.

HARDING SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE A NEW KEYNOTE

Republican Nominee at Notification Ceremonies Discusses Problems Confronting Nation.

"HOLD HERITAGE AMERICAN NATIONALITY UNIMPAIRED"

Advocates Party Responsibility as Distinguished From Dictatorial and Autocratic Personal Rule.—In Referring to League of Nations, Says We Do Not Mean to Shun a Single Responsibility of This Republic to World Civilization.—Favors Protective Tariff, Merchant Marine, a Small Army, Woman Suffrage and National Budget.

Marion, O.—(Special).—Warren G. Harding was officially notified here of his nomination as the Republican candidate for the presidency. His speech of acceptance is, in part, as follows:

Chairman Lodge, members of Notification Committee, ladies and gentlemen: The message which you have formally conveyed brings to me a realization of responsibility which is not underestimated. It is a supreme task to interpret the covenant of a great political party, the activities of which are so woven into the history of this republic, and a very sacred and solemn undertaking to utter the faith and aspirations of the many millions who adhere to that party. The party platform has charted the way, yet, somehow, we have come to expect that interpretation which voices the faith of nominees who must assume specific tasks.

Let me be understood clearly from the very beginning. I believe in party sponsorship in government. I believe



WARREN G. HARDING

In party government as distinguished from personal government, individual, dictatorial, autocratic or what not. No man is big enough to run this great republic. There never has been one. Such domination was never intended. Tranquillity, stability, dependability—all are assured in party sponsorship, and we mean to renew the assurances which were rendered in the cataclysmal war.

Our first commitment is the restoration of representative popular government, under the constitution, through the agency of the Republican party. Our vision includes more than a chief executive, we believe in a cabinet of highest capacity, equal to the responsibilities which our system contemplates, in whose councils the vice president, second official of the republic, shall be asked to participate. The same vision includes a cordial understanding and co-ordinated activities with a house of Congress, fresh from the people, voting the convictions which members bring from direct contact with the electorate, and cordial co-operation along with the restored functions of the senate, fit to be the greatest deliberative body of the world.

International Relationship. It is not difficult, Chairman Lodge, to make ourselves clear on the question of international relationship. We Republicans of the senate, conscious of our solemn oaths and mindful of our constitutional obligations, when we saw the structure of a world super-government taking visionary form, joined in a becoming warning of our devotion to this republic. If the torch of constitutionalism had not been dimmed, the delayed peace of the world and the tragedy of disappointment of America easily might have been avoided. The Republicans of the senate halted the barter of independent American eminence and influence, which it was proposed to exchange for an obscure and unequal place in the merged government of the world. Our party means to hold the heritage of American nationality unimpaired and unimpaired.

The world will not misconstrue. We do not mean to hold aloof. We do not mean to shun a single responsibility of this republic to world civilization. There is no hate in the American heart. We have no envy, no suspicion, no aversion for any people in the world. We hold to our rights, and

mean to defend, aye, we mean to sustain the rights of this nation and our citizens alike, everywhere under the shining sun. Yet there is the co-cord of amity and sympathy and fraternity in every resolution. There is a genuine aspiration in every American breast for a tranquil friendship with all the world.

One may readily sense the conscience of our America. I am sure I understand the purpose of the dominant group of the senate. We were not seeking to defeat a world aspiration, we were resolved to safeguard America. We were resolved, then, even as we are today, and will be tomorrow, to preserve this free and independent republic.

In the call of the conscience of America is peace, peace that closes the gaping wound of world war, and silences the impassioned voices of international envy and distrust. Heeding this call and knowing as I do the disposition of the Congress, I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign.

It is better to be the free and disinterested agent of international justice and advancing civilization, with the covenant of conscience, than be shackled by a written compact which surrenders our freedom of action and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world. No surrender of rights to a world council or its military alliance, no assumed mandatory however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this republic to war. Their supreme sacrifice shall only be asked for America and its call of honor. There is a sanctity in that right we will not delegate.

Leaving America Independent.

Disposed as we are, the way is very simple. Let the failure attending assumption, obstinacy, impracticability and delay be recognized, and let us find the big, practical, unselfish way to do our part, neither covetous because of ambition nor hesitant through fear, but ready to serve ourselves, humanity and God. With a senate advising as the constitution contemplates, I would hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship, to commit the moral forces of the world, America included, to peace and international justice, still leaving America free, independent and self-reliant, but offering friendship to all the world.

It is folly to close our eyes to outstanding facts. Humanity is restive, much of the world is in revolution, the agents of discord and destruction have wrought their tragedy in pathetic Russia, have lighted their torches among other peoples, and hope to see America as a part of the great Red conflagration. Ours is the temple of liberty under the law, and it is ours to call the Sons of Opportunity to its defense. America must not only save herself, but ours must be the appealing voice to sober the world.

It must be understood that toll alone makes for accomplishment and advancement, and righteous possession is the reward of toll, and its incentive. There is no progress except in the stimulus of competition.

The chief trouble today is that the world war wrought the destruction of healthful competition, left our storehouses empty, and there is a minimum production when our need is maximum. Maximums, not minimums, is the call of America. It isn't a new story, because war never fails to leave depleted storehouses and always impairs the efficiency of production. War also establishes its higher standards for wages, and they abide. I wish the higher wage to abide, on one explicit condition—that the wage-earner will give full return for the wage received.

Production, More Production.

I want, somehow, to appeal to the sons and daughters of the republic, to every producer, to join hand and brain in production, more production, honest production, patriotic production, because patriotic production is no less a defense of our best civilization than that of armed force. Profiteering is a crime of commission, under-production is a crime of omission. We must work our most and best, else the destructive reaction will come.

The menacing tendency of the present day is not chargeable wholly to the unsettled and fevered conditions caused by the war. The manifest weakness in popular government lies in the temptation to appeal to group citizenship for political advantage.

It would be the blindness of folly to ignore the activities in our own country which are aimed to destroy our economic system, and to commit us to the colossal tragedy which has destroyed all freedom and made Russia impotent. This movement is not to be halted in throttled liberties. We must not abridge the freedom of speech, the freedom of press, or the freedom of assembly, because there is no promise in repression. These liberties are as sacred as the freedom of religious belief, as inviolable as the rights of life and the pursuit of happiness. We do hold to the right to crush sedition, to stifle a menacing contempt for law, to stamp out a peril to the safety of the republic or its people, when emergency calls, because security and the majesty of the law are the first essentials of liberty. He who threatens destruction of the government by force or flaunts his contempt for lawful authority, ceases to be a loyal citizen and forfeits his rights to the freedom of the republic.

No party is indifferent to the welfare of the wage-earner. To his good fortune is of deepest concern, and we seek to make that good fortune permanent. We do not oppose but approve collective bargaining, because

that is an outstanding right, but we are unalterably insistent that its exercise must not destroy the equally sacred right of the individual, in his necessary pursuit of livelihood. Any American has the right to quit his employment, so has every American the right to seek employment. The group must not endanger the individual, and we must discourage groups preying upon one another, and none shall be allowed to forget that the government's obligations are alike to all the people.

No Strike Against Government.

We are so confident that much of the present-day insufficiency and inefficiency of transportation are due to the withering hand of government operation that we emphasize anew our opposition to government ownership, we want to expedite the reparation and make sure the mistake is not repeated.

A state of inadequate transportation facilities, mainly chargeable to the failure of governmental experiment, is losing millions to agriculture. It is hindering industry, it is menacing the American people with a fuel shortage little less than a peril. It emphasizes the present-day problem and suggests that spirit of encouragement and assistance which commits all America to relieve such an emergency.

Gross expansion of currency and credit have depreciated the dollar just as expansion and inflation have discredited the coins of the world. We inflated in haste, we must deflate in deliberation. We debased the dollar in reckless finance, we must restore in honesty.

In all sincerity we promise the prevention of unreasonable profits, we challenge profiteering with all the moral force and the legal powers of government and people, but it is fair, aye, it is timely, to give reminder that law is not the sole corrective of our economic ills.

Drive Against Extravagance.

Let us call to all the people for thrift and economy, for denial and sacrifice if need be, for a nation-wide drive against extravagance and luxury, to a recommitment to simplicity of living, to that prudent and normal plan of life which is the health of the republic.

New conditions, which attend amazing growth and extraordinary industrial development, call for a new and forward-looking program. The American farmer had a hundred and twenty millions to feed in the home market, and heard the cry of the world for food and answered it, though he faced an appalling task amid handicaps never encountered before.

Contemplating the defenselessness of the individual farmer to meet the organized buyers of his products and the distributors of the things the farmer buys, I hold that farmers should not only be permitted but encouraged to join in co-operative association to reap the just measure of reward merited by their arduous toil.

Our platform is an earnest pledge of renewed concern for this most essential and elemental industry and in both appreciation and interest we pledge effective expression in law and practice. We will halt that co-operation which again will make profitable and desirable the ownership and operation of comparatively small farms intensively cultivated, and which will facilitate the caring for the products of farm and orchard without the lamentable waste under present conditions.

America would look with anxiety on the discouragement of farming activity either through the government's neglect or its paralysis by socialist practices. A Republican administration will be committed to renewed regard for agriculture, and seek the participation of farmers in curing the ills justly complained of, and aim to place the American farm where it ought to be—highly ranked in American activities and fully sharing the highest good fortunes of American life.

Becomingly associated with this subject are the policies of irrigation and reclamation, so essential to agricultural expansion, and the continued development of the great and wonderful West. It is our purpose to continue and enlarge federal aid, not in sectional partiality, but for the good of all America.

I believe the budget system will effect a necessary, helpful reformation, and reveal business methods to government business.

I believe federal departments should be made more business-like and send back to productive effort thousands of federal employees, who are either duplicating work or not essential at all.

I believe in the protective tariff policy and know we will be calling for its saving Americanism again.

I believe in a great merchant marine. I would have this republic the leading maritime nation of the world.

I believe in a navy ample to protect it, and able to assure us dependable defense.

I believe in a small army, but the best in the world, with a mindfulness for preparedness which will avoid the unutterable cost of our previous neglect.

I believe in our eminence in trade abroad, which the government should aid in expanding, both in revealing markets and speeding cargoes.

I believe in establishing standards for immigration, which are concerned with the future citizenship of the republic, not with mere man-power in industry.

I believe that every man who dons the garb of American citizenship and walks in the light of American opportunity, must become American in heart and soul.

I believe in holding fast to every forward step in unshackling child in

SALIENT POINTS OF SENATOR HARDING'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

"I pledge fidelity to our country and to God, and accept the nomination of the Republican party for the presidency of the United States."
"The human element comes first, and I want to emphasize the industry to understand the aspirations, the convictions, the yearnings of millions of Americans wage earners."
"The Constitution contemplates no class and recognizes no group. It broadly includes all the people, with specific recognition for none."
"We approve collective bargaining."
"Gross expansion of currency and credits has depreciated the dollar. We will attempt intelligent and courageous deflation."
"When competition—natural, fair, compelling competition—is suppressed, whether by law, compact or conspiracy, we halt the march of progress, silence the voice of aspiration and paralyze the will for achievement."
"I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign."
"I can hear the call of conscience an insistent voice for largely reduced armaments throughout the world."
"Our vision includes more than a chief executive. We believe in a cabinet of highest capacity, equal to the responsibilities which our system contemplates, in whose councils the vice-president, second official of the Republic, shall be asked to participate."
"I believe the federal government should stamp out lynching and remove that stain from the fair name of America."
"I believe the federal government should give its effective aid in solving the problem of ample and becoming housing of its citizenship."
"I believe this government should make its Liberty and Victory bonds worth all that its patriotic citizens paid in purchasing them."
"Taxes Must Be Reduced."
"I believe the tax burdens imposed for the war emergency must be revised to the needs of peace, and in the interest of equity in distribution of the burden."
"I believe the negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the republic have entitled them to all of freedom and opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands."
"I believe there is an easy and open path to righteous relationship with Mexico. It has seemed to me that our undeveloped, uncertain and infirm policy has made us a culpable party to the governmental misfortunes in that land. Our relations ought to be both friendly and sympathetic; we would like to acclaim a stable government there, and offer a neighborly hand in pointing the way to greater progress."
"I believe in law enforcement. I elected I mean to be a constitutional president, and it is impossible to ignore the constitution, unthinkable to evade the law, when our every commitment is to orderly government."
"The four million defenders on land and sea were worthy of the best traditions of a people never war-like in peace and never pacifist in war. They commanded our pride, they have our gratitude, which must have genuine expression. It is not only a duty, it is a privilege to see that the sacrifices made shall be abundantly aided and restored to the highest capabilities of citizenship and its enjoyment."
"Advocate Woman Suffrage."
"The womanhood of America, always its glory, its inspiration and the potent, uplifting force in its social and spiritual development, is about to be enfranchised. In so far as congress can go, the fact is already accomplished. By party edict, by my recorded vote, by personal conviction I am committed to this measure of justice. It is my earnest hope, my sincere desire that the one needed state vote be quickly recorded in the affirmation of the right of equal suffrage and that the vote of every citizen shall be cast and counted in the approaching election."
"And to the great number of noble women who have opposed in conviction this tremendous change in the ancient relation of the sexes as applied to government, I venture to plead that they will accept the full responsibility of enlarged citizenship and give to the best in the republic their suffrage and support."
"Ours is not only a fortunate people but a very common-sensical people with vision high but their feet on the earth, with belief in themselves and faith in God. Whether enemies threaten from without or menaces emanate from within, there is some indefatigable voice saying, 'Have confidence in republic! America will go on!'"

hor and elevating conditions of woman's employment.

I believe the federal government should stamp out lynching and remove that stain from the fair name of America.

I believe the federal government should give its effective aid in solving the problem of ample and becoming housing of its citizenship.

I believe this government should make its Liberty and Victory bonds worth all that its patriotic citizens paid in purchasing them.

Taxes Must Be Reduced. I believe the tax burdens imposed for the war emergency must be revised to the needs of peace, and in the interest of equity in distribution of the burden.

I believe the negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the republic have entitled them to all of freedom and opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands.

I believe there is an easy and open path to righteous relationship with Mexico. It has seemed to me that our undeveloped, uncertain and infirm policy has made us a culpable party to the governmental misfortunes in that land. Our relations ought to be both friendly and sympathetic; we would like to acclaim a stable government there, and offer a neighborly hand in pointing the way to greater progress.

I believe in law enforcement. I elected I mean to be a constitutional president, and it is impossible to ignore the constitution, unthinkable to evade the law, when our every commitment is to orderly government.

The four million defenders on land and sea were worthy of the best traditions of a people never war-like in peace and never pacifist in war. They commanded our pride, they have our gratitude, which must have genuine expression. It is not only a duty, it is a privilege to see that the sacrifices made shall be abundantly aided and restored to the highest capabilities of citizenship and its enjoyment.

Advocate Woman Suffrage. The womanhood of America, always its glory, its inspiration and the potent, uplifting force in its social and spiritual development, is about to be enfranchised. In so far as congress can go, the fact is already accomplished. By party edict, by my recorded vote, by personal conviction I am committed to this measure of justice. It is my earnest hope, my sincere desire that the one needed state vote be quickly recorded in the affirmation of the right of equal suffrage and that the vote of every citizen shall be cast and counted in the approaching election.

And to the great number of noble women who have opposed in conviction this tremendous change in the ancient relation of the sexes as applied to government, I venture to plead that they will accept the full responsibility of enlarged citizenship and give to the best in the republic their suffrage and support.

Ours is not only a fortunate people but a very common-sensical people with vision high but their feet on the earth, with belief in themselves and faith in God. Whether enemies threaten from without or menaces emanate from within, there is some indefatigable voice saying, "Have confidence in republic! America will go on!"